NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENAETS.

DEPMEN N. W. CORNER OF SASSAU AND FULTON STS

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ALL LETTERS by mail for Subscriptions or with rever because to be post paid, or the postage will be deducted from

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE Breadway-Sho TING BYENT BOWERY THEATRE Howery-FAUSTUS-SCHOOL FOR MISSION, Breadway-BELLA-SED SHONE AND WHITE

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CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Bross WOOD'S MINSTERI. HALL, 444 Breadway Ermiopian BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE 580 Broadway-Buck

WHOLE WORLD, 577 and 579 Broadway Afternoon

New York, Monday, Jane 13, 1854.

To the Public. The New York HERALD has now the largest circulation of any daily journal in Europe or America.

The Dally EMRALD circulates nearly sixty th sheets per day. The Weskly editions—published on Saturday and Sun

my -reach a circulation of nearly seconty thousand sheets

The aggregate issue of the Herald establishm about four hundred thousand sneets per week, or over omey mullions of sheets per annum.

The News. LATER INTRILIGENCE FROM RUROPE.

The steamship Pacific, with three days later ne from all parts of Europe and the East, arrived at this port last evening. The intelligence is interest ing. Our readers are referred to the copious compilation, commencing on the first page, and to the editorial article commenting on the important points presented. The commercial news is unfavorable for dealers in breadstuffs and cotton. In the latter article there was more steadiness, but without any indication of an advance on the reduced quotation brought by the arctic. Flour had declined 6d. to ls. per barrel. There was a good demand for money in London, and consols on the 31st uit. fluctuated between 903 to 904 in the early part of the day, and 91 to 914 at the close.

SUNDAY STREET PREACHING. The "Angel Gabriel" yesterday figured largely in New York and in Brooklyn. He begun his reli gious ministrations for the day in Washington nare at twelve o'clock, where he denounced the Pope, the priests, and the Church of Rome, to hi heart's content, without exciting any disturbance He next made his appearance in the Park, when his Sabbeth day preaching was received as the ravings of a fanatic by a crowd with cheers and laughter. He next made his appearance in Brook lyn at five in the afternoon; but there the scene which resulted from his presence and his preaching were mixed up with violent collisions between the posse of special constables appointed for the day and the crowd, and between the belligerent division of the excited populace, much to the disturgance of quiet and well-disposed people, and much to th disgrace of the Sabbath. In another part of this paper the doings yesterday will be found reported at length.

THE ELGIN OVATION AT PORTLAND. The citizens of Portland, Me., on the 10th instant turned out en masse to receive Lord Elgin, and in the afternoon a banquet was given in his henor, a full account of which we publish this morning. For his successful efforts in establishing the Atlant c and St Law: nee Railroad this popular reception, which must have proved as gratifying to the guest as it was honorable to the citizens of Portland, was justly due. This line of railroad will in a few years become one tion between the United States and Canada, and may be regarded as one of the greatest acts of Lord Elgin's administration. The subject of commercial recipro city between the colonies and this country is receiv ing an energetic support from the governments of the provinces, under the able lead of the Governor General and Mr. Hincks. So far as the colonies are concerned, it seems probable that they will agree to the principle, insisting perhaps on certain unimport ant modifications of details.

NEWS FROM THE BAHAMAS. By the arrival of the brig Pedraza, Capt. Dorrittie, from the Bahamas, we have our files of Nassat (N. P.,) papers, dated to the 31st of May, from which we extract some interesting paragraphs rela tive to fires, trials in the General Court, an accident to the lighthouse on Hog Island Point, with a re port of the salt crop at Inagua. Queen Victoria birthday was celebrated at Nassau with all duhenor. After a grand supper at the house of the Governor, the healths of the Emperor Napolean, the Queen of Spain, and the President of the United States, were given in rapid succession.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The progress of the mammoth excursion party from this city to the Falls of St. Anthony is detail ed by our correspondent, whose letter may be found in another column. Everywhere along the line o the route the excursionists are greeted with th firing of cannon, fireworks, processions, dinners, &c. &c., not forgetting the ladies, who turn out in snoals to catch a glimpse of Mr. Fillmore, or General Dix or some other notability. It is a great affair. As nearly the entire press of the country this side of the Rocky Mountains, religious and secular, have participated in this jaunt, the directors and contractors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad who play the host on the occasion, are in a fair way of being " puffed" to their hearts content.

We publish elsewhere a communication from passenger on board the ship Charles Crooker of er recent voyage from Liverpool to this port. The writer gives the true cause of the death of thirty seven of the passengers, namely : the insufficier quantity and bad quality of the provisions, the neglect on the part of the shippers to provide some of the commonest necessaries, and the want of a surgeon Cannot something be done to stop such heartles

CHURCH DEDICATION. The St. Lawrence church, situated at the corner of Eighty-fourth street and Fourth avenue, wa dedicated yesterday. Archbishop Hughes preached the dedicatory sermon, which was very brief. He did not appear to be in good heath.

WASHINGTON APPAIRS.

After a respite of a fortnight, during which both Senators and Representatives have undergone pretty thorough ventilation, and the halls of the Capitol been equipped with hot weather fix tures. Congress will re-assemble to-day. A busweek is expected. The Pacific railroad bill in the House will probably be postponed, and the Appropriation bills taken up. The Senate's resolution t ad ourn on the mird of July till some time in Octo ber meets with opposition in certain quarters. The vote in the Senate on the proposition was very d cisive, and no doubt the result of an understan ing Letween the leading members of both house I ere is, therefore, good reason to believe the House . Il concur, in which event the public basiness wi e rushed through with the haste usual on the ev

of an adjournment. As for private claims, however important some of them may be to the parties

interested, they will be nowhere. Our despatch from the c pita sta es tha an im portant communi at on from the President, relative to the state of our affairs with Spa n, will be sen to Congress during this week. It is surmised that all the matters n dispute will be adjusted on a basis mutually satisfactory to both countries, and with out disturbing the fr endly relations n w subsist ng between them A the solution of th s mports probem s near at | and it would be de to recapitalate the vacion contradictory rumors affoat in regard to it, or to speculate upon the probabilities of the case. THE ABOLITIONISTS.

A portion of the habitan a of the town of Westfield, Mass., on Sa urday, vented th ir impotent rage at the rendition of Burn , the fugitive slave, by hanging in effigy President P erce, S nator Douglas Commissioner Loring and D to ct A torney Hallett, of Boston. While hese inter sting proceedings were going on the church bels were other dismal means resorted to for car ying out the melancholy idea. After hang ng a reasonable time, the figures were cut down; bu he effigy of Judge Douglas was too diabolical for ordinary bur al, so after belaboring his head with clubs, they burned him at a stake. These instances of lunacy are la mentable, and their frequency of late might lead some to believe that the sedition laws were repealed

At Milwaukie, on the 6th inst., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin declared the Fugitive Stave law unconstitutional. The case was an application for a writ of habeas corpus to release one of the persons charged with participating in the rescue of a fugitive not long since. The court ordered his release. The United States Marshal, it is said, will not obey the order of the Judge.

Another instance of the violence of the abolition ists occurred in Otsego county last week. A negro committed a burglary in Elmira, some weeks since and was arrested in Jersey City. He effected his escape from the jail, and was again arrested in Ot sego county. The negro told some of the rabid abolitionists that he was a fugitive slave, where upon some twen'y-eight of them, armed with pi ols, &c., entered the room where he was imprisunder char, e of the officers, and set h m at liberty The officers remonstrated with the mob, and state the whole circumstances connected with the arrest but they persisted in setting him at liberty.

ON THE INSIDE PAGES May be found Dramatic and Musical Intelligence Nebraska as it Is-a description of the climate, soi and productions of that beautiful region; the Condition of Mexico; is Mrs. Robinson Miss Wood? the return of Col. Suttle: Statistics of the San Francis co Mint; Departure of the Indians from Washing on; News from Turks Islands; Political and Ten perance items; Singular Case of Abduction in New ark: an exceedingly interesting letter from our Bos ton correspondent; Commercial and Financial News and a large quantity of other entertaining matter.

The News from Europe-the Adhesion o Austria and Prussia to the Condition Confirmed.

The arrival of the Pacific puts us in posses ion of the text of the protocol signed by the representatives of the Four Powers at Vienna on the 23d ult., together with the official communication addressed to the German Diet by Austria and Prussia. We publish both docu ments at length, as they serve to define the limited and cautious extent to which the two latter Powers have committed themselves to the objects of the Western governments, and to throw light upon the difficulties that have hitherto obstructed the completion of the negotia-

tions that had been so long pending between Although by the terms of this treaty, and o their explanatory declaration to the Diet. Austria and Prussia appear to have thrown aside the hesitation and reserve that have hitherto characterized their conduct, and placed their tardy adhesion to the policy of the coalition on distinct and intelligible grounds, it will be seen that they limit their co-operation to two objects, which by no means embrace the difficult and dangerous questions to which the attainment of those very objects will give rise. They bind themselves to maintain the integrity of the Turkish empire, an : to insist upon the evacuation of the Principalities as conditions indispensable to safety and interests of Germany. not commit t em e ves to the further measures that may be deemed necess ry by England and France to prevent the recurrence of similar complications, and to place the peace of Europe on a solid and permanent basis. Neither the protocol nor the explanatory declaration that accompanies it defines what the Allies consider to constitute the integrity of Turkey. We are not told, for instance, whether it is held by them to consist in the status quo ante bellum or in an entire revision of the treaties previously existing between Russia and Turkey This question had no doubt arisen in the discusions that preceded the execution of the protocol but it being found that it presented insuperable obstacles to the adhesion of Austria and Prus in the Western Powers have been compelled to waive it. The German governments declare themselves willing to go with them as far a their own interests demand a common action but it is certain that they will do nothing to weaken or control the political and territorial importance of Russia, for they know well that without such a counterpoise to the power and ambition of France, and to the novements of the revolutionary party, they would be exposed to far greater dangers from these quarters than they have to apprehens rom a government which has a direct interes n their independence. As the Western Powers bave pledged themselves to obtain substantial guarantees for the security of the peace of Europe before they lay down their arms, and as no guarantees can be effective that are not erst based on the entire revocation of the trea ties that have from time to time fornished Rusa with a pretext for her encroachments on the erritories of her weaker neighbor, it is evident hat as soon as the evacuation of the Principali ties is attained, (if the forces of the coalition should indeed effect that object,) an immediate plit will t ke place between the Allies, the German g verna ents considering the integrity of Turkey secured by that fact, whilst England and France will only look upon it as the first tep in the accomplishment of the ulterior on ects which they have in view. We therefore only regard this treaty in the light of an ingeni us and equivocal expedient on the part of the abinets of Vienna and Berlin to enable them o steer a middle course between the two day crons alternatives presented to them leaving to events to determine the subsequent con act that they may find it their interest to pur ue. We have as yet to learn the t rms of th cret articles appended to their separate treaty

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna an onness that the adhesion of the Germanie Coa deration to the Austro Prussian treaty is a and and that a committee has be a appointed by the Frankfert Diet to prepare : formal declacation to that effect. We need hardly say that | Gardiner, of Sufelk county, Long Island

cen pointing out.

ad which, if we mistake not, will be found to

rovide for the very contingency that we have

this news is premature. With Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg directly opposed to the objects of the coalition, we may look for difficulties being thrown in the way of the harmonious action of the Diet, and very possibly an open separation of interests amongst its members. The smaller States of Germany have distinct political ob ects of their own, which would be subserved by the isolation of Austria and Prussia. The agents of Russia have been actively intriguing amongst them, and we should not be surprised if in the bos m of the Diet itself the real difficulties and embarrassments of the two governments were to commence.

In an article from the Journal des Débats which will be found in another part of our paper, there is a curious expose of the differen that retarded the execution of the Austro-Prussian treaty, an which shows what slender dependence is to be place | on the cordial union of even those two Powers. We may expect before long to see the Pru sian mule kicking through the traces, and upsetting the delicately balanced machine in which he has been reluctantly voked.

The news from the seat of war in the South is not of much importance. The latest accounts from Silistria are to the 26th, and at that date the fortress still held out, and had repulsed the Russians four times with considerable loss. It was reported at Malta that the Allies had bombarded Kaffa, a port on the eastern coast of the Crimea, and that the Russians in their turn were menacing Erzeroum. From the Baltic, we learn by way of St. Petersburg that on the 19th two frigates cannonaded Wittsland, and on the 20th approached Erkenas, but were repulsed. The intelligence previously received with respect to the bombardment of Gustavswarna is confirmed. The main attack was to take place on the 24th. A squadron of twodeckers had anchored off Hango, with a view to hostile operations against that place.

The accounts from Greece represent King Otho as finding himself in rather an awkward fix. He has, it is said, accepted the Anglo-French ultimatum, and promised to recall the Mavrocordato ministry on condition that the Allies would not occupy the country. If they persist in doing so, he says he will withdraw hi government and his army into the interior. In the necessity under which he may be placed of speedily changing his quarters, it is fortunate that he is troubled with such slight encum brances.

The Madrid correspondence of the London Chronicle-an extract from which we publish elsewhere-contains another of those mysterious but significant hints to us on the subject of Cuba, which it has lately become the habit of the English and French journals to throw out. Again we are told that the minds of the people of Spain are made up to the loss of that island; but that it does not follow that it must therefore fall into the hands of the United States or of any other Power. For the first part of the information we are grateful to the sagacious correspondent of the Chronicle, for it spares us the pain of inflicting mortification upon Span ish pride. As to the second-nous verrons.

the Position and Prospects of Political Par-

The leaders of the old dilapidated parties of democrats and whigs, and those who are en gaged in forming new organizations to carry future elections on the Nebraska and temp rance questions, are astounded at the recent successes in municipal elections, of the nativ Americans, under the secret organization of Know Nothings. It has become evident that these secret organizations are now rapidly extending their operations throughout all our large cities, villages and towns; and if their movements are conducted with skill and discretion, under the management of judicious leaders, they must not only take tempo rary possession of the local governments of all the most important cities, villages and towns of the United States, but also hold, for a season, most populous commercial and manufacturing cities and towns are situated, particularly where the influx of foreign emigration has hitherto been so great as to influence our elections It is well known that one of the plans of William H. Seward to obtain political power by intriguing for the votes of Irish and other Catholic citizens, who generally act with the democratic party, commenced while Mr. Seward was Governor of New York, some fifteen years since, and has been steadily pursued by Thurlow Weed, Greeley, and other partisans of the New York Senator and ex-Governor, from that time to this. It has also been the object of the same politicians to unite the Catholic votes of the Northern States with those of the abolitionists and the free soilers, to eventually promote the advancement of their leader with the expectation of finally elevating him to the Presidency. But in the midst of the renewed hopes of Mr. Seward's partisans by the agitation of the Nebraska question, the operation, success, and growing prospects of the native Americans, under the new phase of Know Nothings, present an unexpected difficulty to the minds of these anti-slavery whigs. Nothing, therefore, can be more ludicrous than the attempts of the Tribune and other Seward papers, to be joyful over the recent successes of the native Americans in the city of Washington, the city and county of Philadelphia and in Boston and other places, where the pros pects of the whigs, the abolitionists or the temperance men, would be sorry indeed, were it not for the outbreaks of feeling against foreigners by the native Americans, which have doubt less arisen in consequence of the use of the votes of naturalized citizens heretofore made by our American demagogues for their own pur

It will be recollected that after the election of 1844, the Tribune, Albany Evening Jour nal, and other whig papers, were loud in their denunciations of their allies, the native Ameri cans, whom they charged with c using the de feat of Henry Clay for the Presidency in that exciting election. A dissolution of partnerhip between the whigs and natives imme diately took place in this city; and they have not since acted together, except occasionally to elect a local candidate, as, for instance, in the case of Mr. Whitney to the Senate of this State, in November last. We now hear that so far are the natives from co-operating in the plans for the promotion of Senator Seward, hat they intend to take possession of the whig or mary meetings in the ensning fall, and here y to elect a majority of Know Nothings o the Whig State Convention, which will no ninate candidates for Governor and other State officers next fall. Among the candidates amed for Governor, or talked of, by the nalives, are Judge William W. Campbell, of this ity; Francis Granger, of Ontario; Samuel S.

Luther Bradish, of this city; and Solomon G. Haven, of Buffalo. It is understood that Judge Campbell would be more acceptable to the friends of Governor Seward than any othe man among the natives; while Mr. Granger, as a national whig, and particularly as the leader of the silver grays in 1850, would be particularly objectionable to the Seward men and abolitionists. Mr. Gardiner is a brother of the late David Gardiner, and has been long retired from politics. He formerly resided in this city, and was twice elected to the Assembly, of which body he was a prominent member. Mr. Haven is a member of the present Congress, and was formerly a law partner of ex-President Fillmore. Mr. Bradish, it is well known, has been Lieutenant Governor of the State, and has held many important public stations, besides those he now occupies in this city. He is generally popular with men of all parties. We are not aware that either of these gentlemen has been consulted with regard to the use of their names as candidates for nomination.

It is probable that the operations of the Know Nothings will swallow up a large portion of the influence of the temperance men at the coming primary and general elections It will doubtless be the object of the shrewd men among the temperance leaders and those of the Know Nothings to co-operate in those cities and villages where the temperance question is predominant, in order to insure success in their movements. Bargains may also be expected between anti-Nebraska candidates for Congress, and tempe rance and native candidates for the Assembly. and for State officers. It will require all the ingenuity, tact and skill of the democratic politicians, even if they are able to unite their present disorganized forces, to counteract the combined plans and bargains of the whigs, free

soilers, temperance men, and Know Nothings. In the former efforts of the native Americans at elections, under their old organizations, they were only successful in a few of the pepulous cities, towns and villages of the United States, principally on the scaboard-but rarely penetrating into the interior, and being almost unknown as a party in the rural districts. But looking to their future prospects, and the comparative superior increase of population in the large cities and towns in the United States over the rural districts, it is by no means impossible that so active and vigorous a party as the natives have recently proved themselves to be, under their secret organizations, may be able to hold the balance of power, for a brief period of time, in many of the most important States of the Union, and would, perhaps, in the present disruption of the old parties, control a sufficient number of the electoral votes of the United States to elect a President of their own pe culiar views, were an election to take place within a year instead of 1856.

The following are the principal States having populous cities, where native American organizations may be expected to take place, and thus influence electoral votes at the next elec

tion :-

The whole number of electoral votes of the thirty-one States is 296-making 149 necessary to a choice. It will therefore require but little additional force to the balance of power votes which the Know Nothings may hold at the next Presidential election, to enable them to carry their points. All, however, will depend on the manner in which the Know Nothings proceed and continue to act, under every variety of circumstances which may arise. Should they nominate independent tickthey will probably be defeated, and rapidly decline as a party; but if they imitate the course of the anti-renters, in selecting candidates alternately from those of the old political parties, they may last longer, effect a great revolution in the government of the State and nation, break up the old parties, and exercise an important influence on the politics of the republic.

AWFUL WAR NEWS FROM WASHINGTON .- AC cording to a flaming despatch from Washington in one of our evening cotemporaries of last Saturday, we are on the verge of a war with Spain, by land and sea, on a grand scale. The army and the navy are instantly to be put on a war footing-every available vessel of war is forthwith to be prepared for action-every public ship in our home ports is to stand forth in expectation of a speedy call to battle. More sailors, more marines, more soldiers, are to b drafted into the public service. The original intention of the President and Secretary Guthrie, of reducing the surplus revenues in the Treasury by a modification of the tariff, is overruled; and, notwithstanding the Treasury sur plus is rapidly doubling upon the hands o Guthrie, it is believed that we shall soon want it all, and, perhaps, a considerable loan be sides. Mr. Cobb. of Georgia, and Mr. Dallas of Pennsylvania, are going over to Spain or purpose to kick up a row; and they will not return till they shall have exasperated Queen Isabella, her cabinet, and her court, to the fighting point When this point is achieved, Colb, Dallas and Soulé are all to come home together, and we are to have instanter blazing war, beginning with the descent of the home squadron, and ten thousand filibusteros armed to the teeth with George Law's second hand muskets and artillery, and resolved to build a monument to Lopez in the Grand Plaze of Havana before they leave the island. Such, with a little additional coloring, is the

drift of the war news of an evening cotemporary Furthermore, we are informed that the Cabine have been "sitting" on the subject of a wa message to Congress, and that we may expect such a firebrand to be thrown into the House of Representatives almost any day this week The war spirits of the Cabinet, then, have tri umphed. Spain must sell out her interest in the sland of Cuba at once, or fight. The Nebrask bill having failed to rally the country to the support of the administration, nothing is left them but the "hue and cry" of war. A few months since we were on the eve of a terrible war with Mexico, and General Garland was sent down to the frontiers to open the ball That war ended in the Gadsden treaty. This with Spain will probably wind up with a still more ridic lous conclusion. Let us have the war message. We cannot rely upon the bluster of the Cabinet again, nor upon the manifestoes of Washington letter writers. Give us the war

The Empire City-Son

The remark that New York is a great place has become a truism; but we do not think that even New Yorkers are aware of the extent population, power and resources of this city, he metropolis of the Western World.

The city of New York now occupies the posi tion of a great maelstrom or whirlpool, into which the produce and population of the world are irresistibly drawn; but here the comparison fails, because the whirlpool destroys, and New York merchants enrich, improve, and beautify New York artists are hailed with loud acclama tions in all the provincial cities. A New York reputation is a sure pas-port for the merchant, the artist, the mechanic, the author, in any part of this country, or even the civilized world.

New York! How many hearts beat high with the anticipations which are formed of the great city! How many plans are laid to secure fame and fortune in its busy thoroughfares, and how few are ever realized! New York! In Europe the oppressed victims of king craft and priest craft revere the name, and wait with impatience the hour when they shall set their feet upon its free shores. New York! The poble city. glowing with youth, wealth and beauty, sitting at the gates of the Western World and receiving the riches of the earth as they are poured into her lap Ah! New York, with her busy thoroughfares, her crowded avenues, her magnificent shops, her immense population and her unconquerable enterprise, is yet destined to be the greatest city in the world. Philadelphia. Baltimore, Boston and New Orleans will always have a good position among the large cities. but New York will be the metropolis. In order to prove the truth of these statements, both for the benefit of New Yorkers and our readers abroad, we have prepored certain statistics of the population, included in a circle, the centre of which is the City of New York and the extreme point is twelve miles from that place. The population of all the small towns is not given for 1840, for the reason that in some cases the towns did not exist, and in others no census was taken. The statistics of 1850 are full, and believed to be correct. Those of 1854 are estimated, and the estimates will never be found over the mark; they are generally too low. The annexed table gives a relative view of the population "twelve miles around New

York, for 1840, 185	0 and	1854 :"	
	1840.	1850	1854.
New York	312,852	515,547	650,000
Brooklyn	36,223	98,888	120,000
Williamsburg	5 000	80,780	48,000
Newark	17,290	38,894	45,000
Jersey City	5,000	11,473	20,999
Bushwick	500	3,739	7 000
Flatbush	400	8,177	5,000
Flatiands	100	1,155	3,000
New Utrecht	175	2,129	4,000
Gravesend	-	1,064	2 000
Flushing	2,000	5.376	7,000
Jama ca	1,500	4,247	6,000
Newtown	600	7,208	9,000
Castleton	1,300	5,389	7,000
Northfield	1,600	4,020	6,000
Southfield	The same	2,709	4,000
Westfield	-	2,943	5,000
Franklin	-	1,741	3,500
Hackensack	-	3,506	4,5 10
Harrington	-	1,195	2.000
Hobokus	-	2,274	4,000
Lodi	Ξ	1,114	2,000
New Earbadoes	-	2,265	3,000
Faddle river	-	1,000	1,500
Washington	-	1,800	
Bergen	1,000	2,758	4.000
Hoboken	800	2,668	7,500
Harrison	200	1,345	2,000
North Eergen	1,500	3,578	5,000
Van Voerst	2,000	4,617	6,000
Perleville	-	3,514	4,500
Ploomfield	-	3,385	4,000
Flizabeth	3,451	5,583	6,500
Clinton		2,508	3,500
Mora isaula	100	2,492	4,000
West Farms	1,200	3,000	4,000
Astoria	600	2,500	3,000
Maspeth	P. 1	-	1,500

In 1840 the population of the Southern district of the State of New York amounted to 745,853 souls. In 1850 it had increased to 1,107,416 souls, and in 1855 it will probably exceed a million and a half! It should be stated that as some of the towns in New Jersey were not enumerated in the census of 1840, an addition of 25,000 should be made to that column.

789.071 1.020.985

We give the population of the country twelve miles around New York, because the small towns are entirely dependent upon New York for their existence. Several of the places above named are owned entirely by New York mer chants, who have their country seats within : convenient distance of their business. The high rents demanded for decent tenements in New York have driven thousands of people out of town. To this source alone the cities of Brook lyn and Williamsburg owe their rapid increase in population, while, by the same means, townlike Astor a, Maspeth, Winfield, &c., &c., have sprung up like magic, so that the western end of Long Island is dotted with the white cottages of New York merchants, and smiling like a rural paradise as it is, while the remainder of the island is as desolate and desert-like as it was fifty years ago. Now the cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, and the town of Bushwick, are to be consolidated. A noble city of nearly two hundred thousand inhabitants will thus be the capital of the "State of Long Island."

On the Jersey shore, on Staten Island, and portion of Westchester county, the same rush of population and the same increase of villages and towns are noted. Farms have been pur chased and cut up into lots-cottages have risen with the rapidity of fairy palaces (many with but little more stability)-new lines of railway, stages and plank roads have been incorporated, and the arms of speculation, Bria rens like, threaten to grasp at and destroy every pretty suburban pot within twenty miles of New York. Figures do not lie. Mathematical calcula-

tions are of more account in this work-day world than transcendental speculations. The above statistics are more eloquent than carefully dove-taile I sentences with full and glowing periods. The people within these twelve miles eit er do business in New York, or else they feed, cl. the and lodge New Yorkers. We show, then that we have as large a population as is contained in the whole State of Massachusetts, and double the amount of Philadelphia, even since the act of consolidation-eight time that of Bultimore-nine times that of Boston and one twenty-fifth part of the entire popula tion of the United States. To the population of New York proper should be added tifty-thou sand, that being the average number of strangers and sojourners, who do not, of course, help to swell the census.

The above is the result of a hurried glance at the present condition of New York city Should the same unexampled prosperity coatinue to reward the enterprise of its citizensand there is no reason to imagine that such will not be the case-what power, what glory, and what in portance will be the inheritance of their posterity! Certain it is that no city on this

continent can ever rival New York. It is by no means singular that with all this good, there is much that is bad. We have neve

had a good city government, our building to its utmost limits by our young merch and many of our political leaders are nuise But the time is coming when the people regulate all these things for themselves. T have been so much engaged in busine they have allowed grog shop politicians to r the city and fill their pockets. This has bron about numerous social evils. The people not suffer much longer, without making a vi ous attempt to right themselves. "It is a summation most devoutly to be wished " it come. Let us have a crisis as soon as sible. We can afford such a luxury, and it do a great deal of good. Meanwhile, will Glasier take a look at Broadway and som the other principal streets? There are a gr many strangers in town, and they do not that reverence for mud and filth which for part of the creed of the heads of department City Hall. OUTRAGE UPON THE AMERICAN CONSUL

TURK'S ISLAND .- In another column will found the details of an affair in which our c sul at Turk's Island, John L. Nelson, E figures as the sufferer, and which, if the sta ments in question prove, on inquiry, to be c rect, will demand prompt action on the part our government. We must premise that communication from which the facts are glean s somewhat obscure in its phraseology, and evidently written under feelings of strong citement. The circumstances of the case, we understand them, are briefly these :-Nelson, against whom a strong personal feeling is said to exist amongst some of the authorities in consequence of the firm and energetic ma ner in which he defends the interests of l countrymen, was brought before the police court and fined \$200 for an alleged as ault of one of the magistrates. Our corresponde states that the charge was wholly unsubsta tiated by evidence. Not content with this, th prosecutor got him again before the Suprem Court, by which, without any formal trial, of even the empannelling of a jury, he was condemned to pay a further fine of £27 13s. 60 Mr. Nelson, considering the fine an imposition refused to pay it, and has been accordingly committed to the common jail, where it is state to be his intention to remain until the action of his government procures his liberation. Th affair has, it seems, caused great excitement of the island; and an attempt was even meditate to forcibly rescue Mr. Nelson. It will be see by this gentleman's letter that the hurried de parture of the vessel by which this statemen has reached us, prevented him forwarding q his version of the matter; but he promises transmit it to us by the next mail. We shall, therefore, reserve the observations that the cas suggests until the facts are fully before us.

COMMODORE PERRY'S TREATY WITH JAPAN .--From the Hong Kong correspondence of the London Times of April 12, we have the previous reports of the opening of Japan by Commodore Perry confirmed. Two of the ports to be opened to our commerce are named; and as the imperial city of Jeddo is not one of them, it is evident that the Japanese authorities are not yet prepared for the most intimate relations with the outside barbarians. It is given out that the treaty of Commodore Perry covers the privilege of commercial reciprocities with all other nations, which we think is most probably the case, as it is no part of the policy of the United States to monopolize the privileges of traffic with the Japanese, or any other foreign people to the prejudice of other commercial nations. We can, at least, afford to be as liberal in our peaceful negotiations with Japan, as England was in closing up her opium war with

The report that the Russians had anticipated the objects of Commodore Perry is without foundation, so that the achievement of removing the barriers which have to this time cut off the islands of Japan from all the rest of the world, except a ship or two from Holland and a few junks from China, belongs exclusively to our government, our squadrons, our Commo dore, and the friendly letter in that gold box, and other presents of President Fillmore to his sublime Majesty the Emperor.

We take it for granted that the principal object of this Japan expedition has not been overlecked by Commodore Perry. Heretofore, "outside barbarians," including Americans, British, French, and all other sailors, except the Dutch and Chinese, suffering the misfortune of shipwreck among the Japanese Islands, have either been massacred on the spot, or exhibited about the empire in cages, like wild beasts, till death has put an end to their tortures. Mr. Fillmore made the suppression of this species of Japanese hospitality a sine qua non in his familiar letter to the Emperor in that gold box. We may, therefore, safely conclude, although the old Emperor is dead, that the new one has been persuaded by the appeal of our late President, and the presence of our squadron, to guarantee the safety and good care of such American sailors, or sailors of any other nation, as may hereafter be wrecked upon the coasts of the isles of Japan. This was the first object of the expedition under Commodore Perry-the second was commercial reciprocities, and both these being gained, we may hope that the third object has not been overlooked, to wit: the privilege of dispensing the blessings of the Christian dispensation among the industricus, ingenious, but exceedingly benighted inside barbarians of the imperial islands of Japan.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

A First to the Policemen of the Fifth Ward might be stention of the policemen of the Fifth ward might be very mefully directed to the conduct of the scholars of a school in Jay street, near Concord, on their way to and from their studies. They are in the habit of going in squade of fire or ten through Nassau and adjoining streets, and beasing and storing every strenge boy they can catch alone, until they have become a terror to every child in the neighborhood, and as annoyance to residents. Unless checked something serious to life or line buill probably occur.

Court Calendar - This Day. SUFERIOR COURT—(Two pranches)—Non. 267, 208, 200, 270, 271, 272, 273, e52, 328, 180, 917, 1976, 1982, 1984, 1686, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1102, 1104, 118, 975, 976, 905, 686, 1113, 177, 1223, 810, 1688, 1000, 82, 1104, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1068.

Cameo-Daguerreotypes, by Chas. H. Wil-

The Great Eclipse.—Those Twenty-right plentidations of the late eclipse of the aunomatic commandation of the late eclipse of the sun on the commandation of the late eclipse of the late eclipse of the late of th

steese & Co.'s Daguerreorypes, 289 Broadway hightenered -1 will pay this sum to any puty who can prove that the taument at its two shillings the error type patter has removed from its original head durat ra, or prove that man but the present near the manners, further than his common with him of writing the momentum of the province of the momentum of the histogram of the province of the momentum of the province of the momentum of the province of the p

Rees & Co., 385 Broadway.—It seems very plantals that the gated pare hours where, for certainly \$185 & O meet have taken all the twenty die cent that the control of the pare that he convenient recess and skylight at 255 Breadway, cornerly 25